

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE.—REV. MR. LAFLEUR. Evening.

BLESSED STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. DAY & LEE. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.—LATING OF CORNER STONE BY ARCHBISHOP McLOSKY. Afternoon.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOTT BROWN. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Morning and evening.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. HALLICE, morning; HON. WARREN CHASE, evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—REV. DR. KNOTEL. Morning and evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. ALYNN. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. W. S. FLUMMER. Morning and evening.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—REV. DR. VERREN. Morning.

GRACE CHURCH.—REV. W. M. GRAHAM KIP, D. D., of California. Morning.

HEBREW CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.—REV. DR. CHADY'S CHURCH. Evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—REV. JAMES A. SWEENEY. Evening.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. J. KENNETH, morning; REV. H. W. KAPP, evening.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. F. COBBETT. Morning and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Evening.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 31, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By telegrams from British India, specially forwarded to us through the Atlantic cable from London, we learn that the Russian troops in Central Asia, in a bloody battle at Bokhara, defeated the Bokharan army and captured the ancient city, the Khan being killed in the fight.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 30.

The English Parliament adjourned to the 4th of June. Mr. Disraeli writes to Mr. Gladstone announcing a surrender of the Irish church by the Cabinet. The French Senate passed the Public Meeting Regulation law. The harvest prospects are favorable in England.

Consols 95½ money. Five-twenty 72½ a 72½ in London and 71½ in Frankfurt.

Cotton firm, with middling uplands at 11½d. Breadstuffs declined. Provisions and produce without marked change.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to two years was passed. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was then taken up. A long discussion ensued, and the amendments proposed by Messrs. Edmunds and Ferry were rejected. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Butler presented a note received by Mr. Woolley, the witness, which was somewhat abusive of the House majority, and in connection therewith presented a resolution that no letters be sent to Mr. Woolley, except after an inspection by the Speaker. The Speaker said he would have no right to open letters even if the House so ordered. The resolution was then modified so that the Sergeant-at-Arms should perform the duty of opening the letters, and that his counsel, physician and family should have free access to the prisoner, and thus amended was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole and on the committee rising was passed. Mr. Ashley offered a resolution in Committee of the Whole amending the constitution so as to abolish the Vice Presidency, make the President eligible for only one term and radically change the whole system of election. Mr. Morgan then addressed the committee on general political matters and at the conclusion the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy were waited upon by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and an address of welcome was tendered them, to which Mr. Burlingame responded. The Embassy will leave for Washington to-morrow.

A new system of preserving human bodies after death, by the injection of a preservative fluid into the mouth and nostrils, was tested in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College yesterday. The experiment proved eminently satisfactory. One of the bodies which had been lifeless one hundred and seven days retained its perfect naturalness and even the intestines appeared as fresh as if life had just departed.

Two trotting matches took place yesterday afternoon at Fashion Course between Little Rat and Lady Lovell and Little Loris and grey horse Frank, mile heats, best three in five. Little Rat and grey horse Frank developed the fastest trotting, their best time being 2:53 and 2:38 respectively. There was only a sparse attendance of spectators.

The ninth annual commencement of the Cooper Institute classes came off with great éclat last evening. The large hall was thronged with people drawn thither to witness the exercises. Mr. Peter Cooper presided. Seventeen of the pupils received awards for proficiency in their studies.

A young man named Richard Butler died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of a severe beating which he received, probably on Tuesday, being found that morning on Varick street. The strangest mystery covers the whole occurrence, Butler when conscious refusing to tell anything about the affair, except that it took place when he was among friends.

An infant daughter of Mr. James J. Rogers, Fourth street, Brooklyn, died on Friday night in consequence of being bitten the previous day by a pet black and tan pup. It is supposed that the infant died rather from the effects of fright than the bite, which did not appear to be of a serious nature.

Alonso McCormick shot his wife, in Brooklyn, at his house, on Sixth avenue and First street, yesterday, killing her instantly, and then killed himself.

The steamship George Cromwell, which arrived from New Orleans yesterday, brought \$27,000 in specie on freight for Europe.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday an application was made to Judge Brady to discontinue the injunction granted in the case of Elias vs. Kelly, in which both parties were restrained from interfering or taking any further action in a gift enterprise swindle. The motion was peremptorily refused.

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Government securities were very strong. Gold closed at 130½.

In almost all departments of trade in commercial circles yesterday the amount of business done was light. Cotton was moderately active at previous prices, closing at 21c for middling upland. Coffee was quiet but steady. On Change State and Western flour was dull and irregular, the low and medium grades being generally 10c, a 25c, lower and the high grades heavy but not notably lower. Wheat was dull and nearly nominal, white corn was dull and 1c, a 2c, lower. Oats were dull and heavy. Pork was almost inactive but firm. Beef and lard were quiet at former prices. Petroleum was unchanged, though crude was about 10c lower. Naval stores—spirits turpentine was

active but at 1c lower prices, while rosin was in better demand at about previous prices. Freight though quiet ruled steady. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary Seward has addressed a letter to A. G. Lawrence relieving him from his position as Minister to Costa Rica on account of his having been engaged in a duel, and another to Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, requesting that the attention of his government be called to the fact that Baron Von Kussow and Count Lothun, of the Prussian Legation, had also been similarly engaged.

The graves of the Union soldiers were decorated yesterday in all parts of the country. The scenes in Brooklyn, Boston, Washington and elsewhere were very impressive, and were participated in by immense numbers of the old comrades and surviving relatives of the patriotic dead.

Joseph Brown, the murderer of the little girl Angie, was executed at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday. He took his death quite coolly, declaring himself innocent and protesting that the judge had charged the jury wrongfully. He left behind him a written statement of the facts connected with the murder, which will be found in another column.

The Mexican Imperial General Marquez has published a statement of his conduct in the siege of Mexico. He proposes to retire from public life and express a wish to die in defence of Mexico against foreign invasion.

Two slaves embarked on the New York and New Orleans steamer Bienville at Havana, on her last trip, and were returned on the Rapidan, another New Orleans steamer, the Captain of the Bienville delivering them to the Captain of the Rapidan on the high seas.

An important suit brought by four New York and two Baltimore insurance companies against William McLoon to set aside certain policies on the ship Young Mechanic has been decided in Boston. The insurance amounts to \$100,000, but the companies claim that the amount is in excess of valuation and that the destruction of the ship was the result of a conspiracy between McLoon, who was the owner, and Captain Grant, who commanded the vessel. The jury found that there was no conspiracy and that the valuations were not excessive except on the Baltimore policies, which are consequently rendered void. The New York companies' policies remain in litigation.

A man named John Rook quarrelled with another named Shadrach Bell in Cambridge, Mo., on Monday, over the victims they were eating, and seizing an axe chopped Bell to pieces. He then gave himself up, and in his cell committed suicide by hanging.

Miss Vinnie Reams' studio in the vault of the Capitol is being prepared for the safe keeping of the witness Woolley. It is said to be dark and damp and very like a dungeon.

Two ladies were dashed to pieces by being carried over a dam in a boat at Cavendish, Vt., on Friday. A large crowd saw the occurrence from the shore, but were unable to render any assistance.

The term of office of Colonel Edward Cooper, whose nomination as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was not confirmed, and who has been holding over for six months, in accordance with the law, expired yesterday, and the usual army of office seekers are looking out for his place.

Elsewhere in our columns this morning will be found a full report of the recent meeting of the Free Religiousists in Boston.

On June 2 the fifty per cent clause of the Bankrupt act takes effect, leaving only one day more for the filing of voluntary applications to be adjudicated bankrupt. Section thirty-three does not apply to cases of involuntary bankruptcy.

General Grant's Acceptance—Congress and the Will of the People.

General Grant has defined his position. On Friday evening last the committee appointed by the late Chicago Convention to present to General Grant and Speaker Colfax the record of its proceedings and its platform, and to inform officially each of these gentlemen of his nomination on the republican Presidential ticket, met at the General's residence in Washington, and before an assemblage of some two hundred persons, including the families of the two distinguished nominees, the committee discharged the duty assigned them. General Hawley, chairman, expounded the party platform to General Grant, described the unanimous vote of each and all the States and Territories in behalf of his nomination for the next Presidency, and then said: "We know that you will be faithful to the constitution and the laws and to the sympathies and principles you are called to represent. We know that you will not seek to enforce upon the unwilling representatives of the people any policy of your own devising; for you have said that 'the will of the people is the law of the land.' The records of the war and of your subsequent fidelity afford the evidence that the nation can safely and wisely place you in the chair of Washington and Lincoln."

General Grant in reply to all this said, "I will endeavor in a very short time to write you a letter accepting the trust you have imposed upon me." Then, after thanking the Convention for its confidence, and expressing his pleasure for the harmony and unanimity which governed its proceedings, he said: "If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit and the same will that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction time will determine. You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interpose against the will of the people." This is the emphatic point of the General's little speech. He will not attempt the troublesome game of Andrew Johnson—of running a muck with Congress on a policy of his own. This declaration identifies him thoroughly with the policy of Congress in opposition to the policy of Mr. Johnson. It is a declaration, too, which is fully sustained in all the official acts and opinions of the General since the close of the war, and especially in the Grant-Johnson correspondence touching the removal of Stanton, the late Secretary of War. He fully submits to Congress as the lawmaking power, and fully recognizes the majority of the two houses as the embodiment of the will of the people.

This defines the position of General Grant and covers the whole Chicago platform. Nay, it goes further. It commits him to the legislation of Congress under his administration, whether radical or conservative. In declaring that "I shall have no policy of my own to interpose against the will of the people," he substantially says that the policy of Congress, the people's representatives, will be his policy. We may, therefore, assume that with an ultra radical majority in the two houses of the next Congress, and the next beyond it, there will be no Executive veto interposed against any radical measure by General Grant as President, and that accordingly there will be no occasion for a two-thirds radical vote in each house, but that a working majority in each will be sufficient to carry through the whole radical programme. This policy will doubtless save the General, if elected President, from all the trials and troubles of Andrew Johnson in his terrible conflict with Congress on constitutional law points and interpretations of the con-

stitutional landmarks between the two departments; but in reducing the President to a mere signer of the bills of Congress and administrator of the laws it reduces the conflict for the policy of the Presidential succession to a battle for the next Congress.

What is the prospect under this shaping of the contest? First, General Grant has the inside track for the Presidency, and the chances of the election are in his favor. Chief Justice Chase, however, if brought out in opposition to him by all the opposition elements on a liberal, conservative Union platform, under "the constitution as it is" and not as it was before the war, may spoil the radical calculations resting upon General Grant's popularity. In any event, in the face of this declaration of General Grant's policy of submission to Congress, it becomes the duty of the opposition to head off the radicals as far as possible in the elections for the next Congress. The Senate, we conclude, for at least two years to come, cannot be revolutionized. It is too strongly radical for that, and with the admission of the reconstructed Southern States it will be still more strongly radical. The House of Representatives, however, and its more than two-thirds radical vote may be changed, and largely, by the assistance of the Southern States, if restored. The members from those States admitted with their restoration in the interval to the 4th of March next will only hold good to that day, when the term of this Congress expires. For the next Congress new elections must be held, and with Mr. Chase as the opposition Union Presidential candidate the Southern negro vote may be so far changed as to swamp the radicals from Richmond to New Orleans.

General Grant's position, we say, makes it a matter of vital importance to the opposition to secure the next House of Representatives; and inasmuch as Chief Justice Chase, if made the united opposition Presidential candidate, would in all probability secure a majority of Southern members with the aid of the negro vote, the standard bearer and the plan of operations for success against the radicals we think are clearly indicated.

The Racing and Yachting Season.

Thanks to the Atlantic telegraph, reports of the openings of the racing season in England and in America are published almost simultaneously. Thus, on Thursday we published a lively account of the great and exciting race for the Derby which took place at Epsom Downs on the previous day, and yesterday gave the result of the equally exciting and more fashionable Oaks run on Friday. The weather was fine, and all London—we might say all England—turned out as usual for the Derby, rushing to the course in all sorts of vehicles, in royal drags, tradesmen's traps and costermongers' carts, as well as in railway cars. Each vehicle bore a picnic party, with a liberal supply of sandwiches, and amidst the noise and confusion and the dust, against which blue and green veils alike were but a poor protection, the popping of bottles of champagne and bottles of ginger beer might have been distinctly and frequently heard. The Derby is an event in England. In London shops and offices are closed and, as in the days of Lord Palmerston, Parliament adjourns. In short, nothing in modern times so closely resembles the Olympic games of ancient Greece as this great English holiday. On Wednesday, of the eighteen horses that ran, Sir Joseph Hawley's bay colt Blue Gown, by Beadman out of Bas Bleu, won the race. For the Oaks the scene was of a different character, the Oaks being especially a "Ladies' Day."

In America, also, notwithstanding the lingering influence of New England Puritanism, we are beginning to have our holidays and outdoor summer sports. While the prize ring has fortunately received a blow by the arrest of Coburn and McCoolie and their sentence to forty days imprisonment, that most seriously tend towards the same decline here to which its barbarous entertainments have been doomed in England, the approaching races at Jerome Park have awakened extraordinary interest in the pleasures of the turf. On Thursday, the fourth day of the Buckeye spring meeting in Ohio, although the track was muddy and heavy, the West attested its enthusiasm for the turf by a large attendance. The East is intent upon the great preparations for the races at Paterson and Hoboken, and horses from all parts of the country are assembling for the equine congress at Jerome Park. In this latter meeting we also have our Ladies' Day on this side the water; for the Jerome races are a great event in our world of fashion, and present more bewildering toilets, more of the brilliancy of display with which feminine taste makes every scene beautiful, than we often meet outside the opera house.

Following the Jerome races by a week or so we shall have the opening of the yachting season, with the great initial feature of a house warming at the new station on Staten Island. Having gone down so much nearer to the sea, the club will feel all the benefit of the stronger air in the more exhilarating spirit of adventure it will inspire, and its members will address themselves to sport with an energy better, if possible, than that which has made their association foremost in the annals of aquatic sport. The regular regatta will be a fine race, and will close in a scene of social splendor and gaiety to signalize the formal opening of the new headquarters. It is rumored that a grand fete champêtre will be given in the new grounds, where the club will spread all its canvas in an immense pavilion, and where, to the best of all music, the fairest of all our city dancers will chase with flying feet the happy hours. More than all, it is expected that the *bon vivants* will revel in new delights at the collation to be given, as the cuisine of the club is to be counted as equal to the Manhattan.

Schofield's Confirmation—THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—General Schofield has been confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, and thus the Cabinet is rid of that cause of so much trouble, Mr. Stanton. The new officer will be a strength to the Cabinet, coming to his position fresh from the command of one of the military districts, and having a practical knowledge of all the difficulties with which the subordinates of his department have to cope. Schofield is pre-eminently a fit man for the place to which he is thus assigned, and if the President will go on and reconstruct the whole Cabinet in the same style he will do all that is possible to secure the right working of

the government in every sphere. It is a pity that this new departure should have been marked by such a piece of pitiful pertinacity in dispute as the difficulty that for a time stood in the way of Schofield's confirmation—the question whether Stanton was out by "removal" or "resignation."

The May Meetings.

May has long been a favorite month with the religious societies. This has especially been the case with the Northern races and with their descendants. In the Old World the representatives of the churches have gone up from time immemorial to some recognized centre in the month of May, very much as the ancient Jews were wont to go up at stated times to the annual feasts at Jerusalem. It is not difficult to understand why such gatherings should be deemed desirable and why, in Northern Europe as well as in the United States and in Canada, the month of May should have the preference. Business as well as pleasure—business, in fact, rather than pleasure—renders such reunions necessary, and the month of May, which is for many reasons the sweetest month of all the twelve, is perhaps the best that could be chosen. In England, in Scotland, in Ireland, whence have come chiefly the influences which are giving tone and character to the entire North American Continent, the May meetings are always the dominant sensation of the time. In London, Exeter Hall, during the month of May, becomes a more attractive centre than Westminster Palace, and the speeches of the assembled divines command an attention which is grudgingly given to the debates in Parliament. Edinburgh during the month of May, with its Lord High Commissioner, its two General Assemblies, and its not less pretentious Synod, revives somewhat of its ancient metropolitan splendor. Belfast or Dublin during the same period becomes a similarly attractive centre.

Considering the sources from which the American population has been drawn, it would have been strange if the institutions of the Old World had not been transferred to and transplanted in the New. It is not strange that they have. Congregationalism or independency remains true to its original type. It may have become somewhat modified in doctrine, but it has remained faithful to the old system of government. The same may be said of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Methodist body, of the Baptist communion and of the Presbyterians. In most essential particulars they are what they originally were and in no vital point different from the sister denominations on the other side. Absolute freedom from State patronage and control, while it has given them larger freedom of action, has not in any way robbed them of their essential characteristics. Considering that the May meetings have ever been an important adjunct of the bodies from which the bulk of the American churches have sprung, and with which they are still affiliated, it is not wonderful that here these meetings should be found even a greater success than they are on the other side.

It has gratified us, and it cannot but be gratifying to every one who has the welfare of the United States at heart and who believes that "righteousness exalteth a nation," that the May meetings this year have been unusually interesting and successful. The meetings of a more general kind which were held in this city in the early part of the month were not only well attended, but in a pecuniary point of view prosperous beyond precedent. New York has just cause to be proud that during the past year her citizens have contributed in the interests of religion and morality a sum not less than seven millions of dollars. New York unquestionably abounds with iniquity. In its gambling and other hell, in its reckless disregard of human life, in its rioting, gaudy and unblushing licentiousness, it has much cause to be ashamed; but seven millions of dollars contributed in the course of the year for the advancement of morality and religion speaks of the existence of a healthy conservative element in the midst of us, and goes far to explain why we have not been abandoned to the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah of old. It ought not to be forgotten that these seven millions of dollars do not represent a cent of the many thousands, if not millions, which are raised and spent by one of our largest and most active Christian organizations; nor is it in any other way to be regarded as exhaustive of the burdens voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the religious portion of the community. In spite of all our wickedness London is, perhaps, the only city which in this particular can show a fairer record than New York; but we have the consolation, whatever may be its worth, that if London exceeds us in her contributions for religious and moral purposes, she exceeds us also in population and in vice.

The religious meetings which have been held in the various centres during the last two weeks have been of a different character. They have been chiefly, if not entirely, denominational. Though we cannot approve of all the proceedings of the conventions, conferences, assemblies or synods, we cannot refuse to admit that the different sections of the Church of which these gatherings were representatives are revealing unmistakable signs of life, health and vigor. The various denominations, in numbers, in wealth and in evangelistic activity sustain to each other very much the same relations that they did in former years, the Methodist body still marching at the head. In some places the Presbyterian Church seems to be gaining ground, in others the Protestant Episcopal, in others the Baptist, in others the Independent; but while most are growing the proportions are not materially altered. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the tendency which is revealing itself in various quarters in favor of incorporate union. There is now every probability that at no distant day the divided sections of Presbyterianism will be united under one banner; nor is it now at all unlikely that united Presbyterianism will include not merely the Old and New Schools, with the subordinate branches, but the Reformed Dutch Church as well. Such an union, if consummated on a broad and tolerant basis, will be one of the most powerful organizations in the United States. The union spirit is making itself visible also in the Methodist Episcopal and in the Protestant Episcopal Churches, and it is reasonable to presume that the more evangelical section of the Protestant Episcopal and the bulk of the Methodist Episcopal Churches will be brought into substantial unity. There is no good and valid reason why

union should not be attempted on a much larger scale than has yet been deemed practicable. Unfortunately, however, bigotry, selfishness and the worst kind of intolerance still find a place in the so-called courts of the Church of Christ. So long as we find church courts solemnly suspending a brother from church privileges for no other offence than singing the praises of God in other language than the versified Psalms of David, by such courts approved, so long must a general union, on a broad and hopeful basis, be deemed impracticable. Union is nevertheless an object to be aimed at; for disunion is still the vice of Protestantism and the source of Protestant weakness.

Altogether the condition of the American churches is hopeful and encouraging. Considering the number of the churches, the talent, the learning, the wealth and the activity which they represent, and bearing in mind that in this country there is nothing to fear from the frown or to hope from the favor of rulers, we have as a people every cause to be proud of the Christian religion as it is seen in the midst of us, and every reason to look forward with hope and confidence to the influence which it is yet destined to exert on all the nations of the earth.

Russian Triumph in Central Asia—The City of Bokhara Captured and the Khan Killed.

Telegrams from Central Asia forwarded by way of British India, Egypt, Malta and London, and thence through the Atlantic cable to the HERALD, announce the highly important intelligence that the Russian military advance in Central Asia, conducted with great skill and wonderful persistency and endurance during the past two years, has culminated in the capture of the city of Bokhara—the town of Alexander the Great, of Jenghis-khan and Timur—by the troops of the Czar, after a bloody battle in which the Khan was killed. The possession of this, the richest city of Central Asia, with its three hundred and sixty mosques, its commerce with Persia, Turkey, Tartary, China and India, its famous seat of Mohammedan learning and the dwelling of the chief of Islamism in that portion of the world, makes ample reward for the courage and patience with which General Romanoffsky conducted the soldiers of the White Tsar—as the Emperor of Russia is called in the territory, to distinguish him from the Black Tsar, the Emperor of China—away from the borders of Chinese Turkestan, on both banks of the Jaxartes, to his grand objective point, Bokhara.

The campaign in this direction constitutes a great event in the war history of the day. Moving forward under an almost intolerable heat the Russians fought and won the great battles of Irđjar, Samarcand, Khojend and Tachkend, the Cossack cavalry meeting the horsemen of Bokhara on their own ground and defeating them, while their artillery and infantry were an overmatch for the great guns and troops of the Emir, even when the sovereign of Bokhara commanded in person.

Holding Bokhara Russia establishes her power—political, military and Christian—in the whole country north of the Jaxartes from the "Celestial Mountains" to Lake Aral and the City of Tamerlane, and thus premonishes Europe that she is likely to become the future arbiter of the Asiatic question, not only in the central governments, but in Hindostan.

This victory at Bokhara will enable the Czar to control the northwestern frontier of India towards Afghanistan. Notwithstanding the fact that, by means of the recent battle at Gurishk, Shere Ali Khan, the deposed ally of England, had been restored to the throne in Kandahar, Mr. Disraeli claimed some short time since that Britain was more an Asiatic than an European power; and the news from Bokhara, which we publish to-day, indicates pretty plainly that if she wishes to retain her new position she can scarcely embark in any more wars in the Crimea, or on the line of the Danube, in support of Turkey.

Rock Island and Some Other Things.

The press was a queer institution in the good old days, with its blanket sheets and its respectable subscription lists and its advertisements in by the year. In the innumerable changes that the whirligig of time has brought us none is more remarkable than that in virtue of which the press of to-day is so utterly different from that of thirty years ago. It is the difference of two ages, two centuries—one all steam and lightning, the other depending on the accidents of wind and tide; the postboy and his balky horses or the bluff-bellied Indian against steamers like the Ville de Paris or Pereire, the locomotive and the telegraph. Some of those antique fellows still "lag superfluous on the stage," as if to keep in the popular remembrance the force of the great contrast.

In the HERALD how truly the press is a "map of busy life," how accurately the very character of the time appears, and with what fidelity is the spirit, the energy, the progress of the time shown! There are no advertisements that stupidly stare the public in the face with their year long monotony; but these changing columns are the minute chronicle of what occurs day by day, even as much news as the newspaper. They are the local items of highest value, of most immediate import to the citizen. These columns are an "Exchange." Here buyers and sellers by the hundred and thousand meet every day, and the wanted jostle those that want them. Fathers find sons and sons fathers. Men find their customers and sell their houses, and the customers find confiding mortals willing to lend the money on the mortgage. Cooks are discovered equal to the requirements of any stomach. Horses, ships, old clothes, hardware and a load of liquor are driven into market in one and the same moment, and each is driven to the eye of the very man waiting to get that particular article; for the classification of our advertisements is now so complete and accurate that all trouble is saved, and one can turn readily to the very notice he wants.

In fact, we expect that all the business of the city will eventually be carried on through our columns. The latest indication of the tendency we note is that the Rock Island Railroad people are fighting it out on this line. These worthies have a sort of Drew-Vanderbilt war now raging among them, and hostilities are carried on in the columns of the HERALD—bombardments, advances, retreats, counter-

marches and sieges—all in the pacific shape of advertisements. All this is for the benefit of the public and the shareholders. Disputes that rage thus rage in the light of day, and this is better than the transaction of such business in some undiscoverable back room. Cheating is less likely; all who are interested can watch the progress of the struggle, and it writes its own history for future reference as it goes on.

Our Fashion Correspondence.

Our usual weekly *résumé* of the Paris fashions will be found in another part of the paper. This, of course, will be particularly interesting to our lady readers, as we intend it to be. They will be able to compare home fashions with those of Paris, though it is evident our New York belles are yet very much the slaves of Parisian milliners and leaders of *ton*. The most striking novelty of the season, as will be seen, is the panier—that is, a steel basket—which is worn over each hip, and which, as described by our graphic Paris correspondent, is "exactly like the wicker receptacles in which butlers carefully carry old Port or Chamberlain up to table. Between these there bulges out a hump far behind, and this is only the under-foundation for puffy silk contrivances above! With such a compact affair as this on the trunk travel will fall, as every possible convenience for travelling can be safely deposited within the hip baskets." The most prodigious one of these paniers that had made its appearance in Paris was called *Impératrice*. The wearers of these paniers in the public streets get well stared at, of course, and we are told often take to *fugaces* suddenly to escape the scrutinizing and comical gaze. Imagine one of our young and full blown New York belles walking along with the approved Grecian bend, the fashionable high-heeled gaiters and a panier *Impératrice* projecting behind! Would it not be a remarkable figure—a very striking and peculiar make up? We fear it would be very trying to nerves of fathers, brothers and husbands, at least for a time, till custom gave assurance of safety. There would be a constant apprehension that the dainty feet might be tripped up and that the delicate creatures might lose their balance. High-heeled gaiters, the Grecian bend and a huge panier behind, taken altogether, would certainly look perilous, if not really so. We would not be surprised to see the immense high bonnets worn some years ago revived with this fashionable make up, and should that be the case it would certainly be most difficult to preserve the equilibrium. However, this is a wonderful age, and we need not be astonished at the most startling novelties in fashion.

Popularizing the Fine Arts.

We were glad to see that Mr. Huntington, the President of the National Academy of Design, and several other eminent artists, encouraged by their presence on Thursday evening the praiseworthy efforts which the directors and professors of the School of Design at the Cooper Institute have made to popularize art. How successful these efforts have proved was happily manifested at the annual reception of which we yesterday gave a full account. Several of the paintings and drawings, and particularly the pieces of sculpture exhibited by both the male and the female pupils of the school, attested the same promising talent in these lines of art of which, in music, the recent triumphs of American cantatrices in Europe have given such gratifying proof. We believe that by Madame Cave's method, or by any method of similar practicability, it would be as easy to make drawing an almost universal accomplishment as writing has become. The effect of systematic instruction in drawing in all our public schools would be the development of the latent artistic talent which undoubtedly exists in this country, the opening of new, delightful and profitable fields of industry in the widening sphere of woman's labor and the general elevation of the standard of taste among our people. The popular interest in art which has already been awakened was most satisfactorily evinced by the three thousand visitors of all classes in our metropolitan society who thronged the galleries of the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS COME TO TOWN.—The crowds around the HERALD office and along Broadway were thrown into a state of wonderment yesterday by an army of carpet-baggers marching along with bands of music, blowing of trumpets and a great excitement generally. Everybody wondered what all these men, marching in file and carrying carpet bags in their hands, were after, where they came from and what it all meant. The old nursery song came fresh to every one's mind:—

Hark, hark, the dogs do bark;
The boggars (baggars) are coming to town.

And it was generally believed that this was an exodus of the hosts of radical carpet-baggers from Washington on their way home to Yankee land in consequence of the impeachment fizzle. Looking at the number, this was a reasonable supposition. At least it was a novel and curious scene, even to the Gothamites.

THE POLICY QUESTION.—For the last four years we have had a President with a policy, and now, according to what Grant promises, we may have one for the next four years without a policy. Perhaps even the worst is better than none.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the record of the temperature yesterday at Hudson's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

5 A. M.	64	6 P. M.	69
9 A. M.	64	9 P. M.	65
12 M.	67	12 P. M.	62
3 P. M.	70		
Average for the twenty-four hours	65.5		
Average for the past week	64.1		
Average for the previous week	60.5		

NEW YORK INTELLIGENCE.

Communism.

THE STOCK YARDS.—During the past week there arrived at the stock yards 235 cars, containing 1,442 cattle, 10,617 hogs, 7,349 sheep and 508 horses.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. Peter Van Riper, proprietor of the Hackensack House, in that village, was returning from Paterson on Friday night he was accosted by a stranger just outside of the city, who attempted to stop his horse. The hotel man, however, having a spirited animal, urged him forward just as the highwayman attempted to seize the bridle, and made good his escape. The night being very dark the villain could not be recognized.

STRIKE ON THE PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—The laborers on the Paterson end of this road made a strike for increased wages on Friday night, and work on that part of the road is now at a standstill. They have been receiving \$1.25 per day, but now demand \$2.